

THE ST. JOSEPH OBSERVER.

VOLUME XI.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918

NUMBER 11.

THIS YEAR YOU HAVE MUCH TO BE THANKFUL FOR

For It Is a Year the Like of Which Was Never Before Nor Will Again Occur

Therefore, Shut Up Shop on Next Thursday and Do Your Duty as a Citizen

Next Thursday has been set aside by President Wilson on the part of the United States government and by Gov. Frederick D. Gardner on the part of the state of Missouri, as a day of thanksgiving for the entire people of these United States, who on that day can in a fitting and proper manner observe such a day as the world has never before seen with the possibility that the Savior was brought on earth, and such a day as never will again be known—for no such war as the terrible world's strife will ever again be known and therefore there can no occasion again arise where the entire peoples of the United States and of the whole world can observe a day of deliverance from autocratic power and world's domination.

And it will be a day that, no matter what your creed, your belief or your predictions are, you can observe in a manner befitting the great event and give thanks that the awful contest is over, for there was some way in which you were affected by the great strife—even though you had no relative or you yourself were not an active participant—for it did touch you some way.

And President Wilson—the greatest of war presidents—who has all through this terrible strife stood fast and pointed the way, tells you how and what to do on next Thursday when he says in this official proclamation:

A Significant Day.

"The complete victory which has been given the armies of America and her allies and the opportunity now to replace jealous intrigues and force among nations with justice should give a significance to this celebration of Thanksgiving day never felt before," said President Wilson Tuesday night in making public his official proclamation fixing Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The proclamation follows:

"It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. God has, in His good pleasure, given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won an immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

"While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the divine guidance in the performance of those duties, and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all that we do, we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, the 28th day of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States of

America, the one hundred and forty-third.

By the President,
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State."

RED CROSS ELECTION

Twenty-four Men and Twelve Women Chosen to Look After the Society's Interests Next Year.

At the annual meeting and election of the St. Joseph chapter of the American Red Cross held at the Robidoux school auditorium Wednesday night, there was a large attendance and great interest manifested as is disclosed if one will look over the names of those who ran for directors and those who failed. It will be noted that the names of several who have been most especially prominent are in the lists as "also runs."

The bylaws which had heretofore governed the body were repealed, and the new bylaws recommended by the central headquarters were adopted. Mrs. Muir, acting secretary, reported that \$205,567.37 of the \$223,382.18 pledged in the drive last spring had been collected.

The directors elected met last night to select officers. The twenty-four men and twelve women elected directors Wednesday night are:

Milton Tootle, Jr., R. A. Brown, Henry Krug, Jr., Dr. Daniel Morton, P. A. Moore, Dr. Rev. M. F. Burke, Rabbi Louis Bernstein, John I. McDonald, R. T. Forbes, Dr. C. M. Chilton, Col. J. H. McCord, J. L. Davison, J. O. Barkley, L. A. Vant, O. B. Knight, John A. McFie, John D. Richardson, Dr. C. Hely Molony, Dr. W. R. Dobyns, Rev. Robert Porter, Chris Neipp, Miss Sallie Bryant, Mrs. S. S. McCord, Mrs. G. G. Lacy, Mrs. Milton Tootle, Jr., Mrs. William H. Bartlett, Mrs. Julius Rosenblatt, Mrs. J. H. McCord, Mrs. John I. McDonald, Mrs. H. A. Owen, Mrs. T. F. Van Natta, Miss Mary N. Neipp, Mrs. John Muir, James B. Crox, San Antonio, H. L. Graves, DeKalb, E. W. Miller, Agency.

FOLK LOST BY 36,633

And Judge Graves Defeated Neville by the Narrow Margin of 1,109.

Although St. Joseph and Buchanan county did its duty by the national and state democratic tickets and returned a majority for all of those running, yet other parts of the state did not keep up the work so well carried out here, and as a result two out of the three national and state officers voted for were lost to the Democracy.

The official count on these four offices has been completed and the secretary of state has certified that Judge Selden P. Spencer defeated Joseph W. Folk for United States senator by 36,633; Sam A. Baker (Rep.) defeated Uel W. Lamkin for state superintendent of public schools by 1,109; Judge W. W. Graves (Dem.) defeated James T. Neville (Rep.) for supreme judge by 668.

The official tabulation of the vote of each candidate discloses the following figures: Spencer 302,680, Folk 265,997; Lamkin 285,757, Baker 286,757; Graves 288,853, Neville 286,185. Spencer defeated Folk by 893 outside of St. Louis, where his plurality was 36,720. Republicans were elected congressmen in the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts. The others returned Democrats.

WHEAT PROSPECTS MOST FLATTERING.

"Never saw winter wheat conditions finer, or had a better showing for this time of year," said Judge J. H. McCannahan at the court house yesterday. "So far," he continued, "there has been all needed moisture, the soil is in first class shape, and the greatest acreage in the history of this county, I believe, has been sown. Many fields are now so rank that we are pasturing them—and they are fine pasture—and this helps the crop."

DID NOT GET FAR

Women Made a Poor Showing in the Elections That Were Held This Month.

For the benefit of the women of St. Joseph and the territory tributary who are strong on equal suffrage, it may be stated that in the states where women enjoy the ballot they fared very poorly at the polls in the last election. Two women candidates for the United States senate, Representative Jeanette Rankin of Montana, and Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, made campaigns but were badly distanced by their masculine opponents. Four women were elected to the lower house in California and three of them without opposition. In all California put forth twelve women candidates, but only three were elected. They were all Republicans.

In Utah three women were elected to the lower house of the legislature, one in the senate; two were chosen as county treasurers and two as county recorders. Practically all are Democrats.

Nevada elected only one woman and she will serve in the lower house of the legislature.

In Washington several county officials will be women and one woman goes to the legislature.

In New Mexico, where women may not aspire to elective offices, other than those concerning schools, four were elected county superintendents.

Arizona elected two women to the legislature and elected another woman a county recorder.

Colorado elected a state superintendent of public instruction and two other women to the legislature.

In Oregon women were uniformly unsuccessful. Three were defeated for congress and six for the legislature. The Montana legislature will have two women members. Several county officers also will be women.

Barton county, Missouri, elected a woman circuit clerk, Miss Lou Casement, for a second term. Her father, the late Bob Casement, served that county eight years as circuit clerk. Miss Casement is a Democrat and she had no opponent.

HOLDEN HAD A GOOD TIME

So He Thanked the Jail Officials for the Way He Was Treated.

The result of taking St. Joseph booze into dry territory was the incentive that prompted E. L. Holden, a young Burr, Neb., farmer who owns 1,000 acres of Nebraska soil and who frequently comes to this city, to print in his home paper, the Burr Bulletin, last week, probably one of the most unique "cards" ever printed in that state. It read:

"I wish to thank my many friends in Burr, Sterling, Lincoln, Omaha and South Omaha for their interest and help during my incarceration in the Omaha jail. Also the officers, especially Sheriff Clark and Jailer Sherman Clayton, for courtesies extended." E. L. Holden.

In August Holden came to St. Joseph on a business trip and his wife being ill, he upon his return took along with him some alcohol for his wife and some of the juice of future punishment for his personal consumption. "Booze hounds" were informed of the trip, and made a raid on Holden's home after he was indicted. They found the liquor had been used up and there was no evidence against him. He was arrested and taken before the federal court at Lincoln. When called to plead to bringing liquor into the state, Holden pleaded "guilty" and offered to pay the fine.

"There will be no fine this time. It's thirty days in the Douglas County jail," replied the court.

"I suppose I could have gotten out of it by pleading not guilty," Holden said, "but I wasn't going to swear to a lie. I thought the court would fine me about \$500. Instead, it sent me to jail for thirty days."

MELVIN HARRISON A FAKIR.

Melvin Harrison, one of those "boy orators" whom an indulgent audience tolerates and who created considerable interest by his addresses in the theaters here last week for war work, was arrested in front of the Crystal theater Tuesday night where he had adorned himself with a "deaf and dumb" sign and was panhandling the public. He acknowledged that he was a fraud, and will be sent to Omaha where he belongs. The country is now flooded with all sorts of impostors who are posing as "war heroes" and "returned fighters."

It Is Understood Now.

Everybody understands now why Gov. Gardner didn't appoint Folk to the vacancy in the Senate—Cole County Rustler.

HOW HE WOULD PUNCH BILL

IF IT were mine.
TO PUNCH the kaiser.
I WOULDN'T prod him.
AND I wouldn't strike him.
OR LOCK him up.
OR TAKE him away.
TO SOME barren place.
BUT INSTEAD of that.
I'D FEED him well.
AND KEEP him healthy.
AND LET him live.
FOR YEARS and years.
AND THINK.
AND I can imagine.
THAT AS he thought.
HE MIGHT close his eyes.
AND HEAR the bands.
AND SEE flags come.
AND THEN long lines.
OF THE army he built.
TO PROVE his rule.
"THE BEST word is a blow."
AND I can imagine.
THAT HE might see.
THE QUIET streets.
WHERE THE children played.
IN THE peaceful towns.
AND THE busy streets.
WHERE THE men who toiled.
WENT on their way.
AND I can imagine.
HE'D HEAR again.
THE APPLAUSE that came.
WHEN THEIR ruler passed.
AND SO HE'D dream.
AND HIS dream would change.
AND THE bands would cease.
AND THE flags would fade.
AND HIS army would fade.
AND A mist would come.
AND OUT of the mist.
THE SPECTRE of death.
WOULD BID him look.
AND WHEREVER he looked.
WOULD BE long lines.
OF SOLDIER graves.
AND GHOSTLIKE things.
WOULD POINT to him.
AND HE'D turn away.
TO THE quiet streets.
WHERE THE children played.
AND THERE'D be no play.
AND THE cheeks that were red.
WOULD BE sunken cheeks.
AND MARKED with tears.
FOR SOME one gone.
WHO NEVER came back.
AND HE'D go then.
TO THE busy streets.
THAT HE had known.
AND INSTEAD of cheers.
THEY WOULD jeer at him.
AND DRIVE him on.
AND SO he would dream.
AND HE'D hear his own voice.
AND HE'D hear himself say.
THERE WAS but one law.
AND HE was the law.
AND THEN he might laugh.
AS A maniac laughs.
AND GO on his way.
WITH HIS dreams.
AND HIS ghosts.
AND SO he would live.
TILL THE finger of death.
SHOULD TURN the key.
OF HIS prison cell.
AND SET him free.

THESE BRAVE BOYS

Will Not Come Home

For They Have Made the Supreme Sacrifice For the Country They Loved

When the Warriors Joyously March Into St. Joseph Upon Their Return From the Scenes of Their Triumph For World's Democracy and the Liberty of All of the Peoples of the Earth—Their Faces Will Not Be Seen in the Rejoicing Ranks of Their Comrades in Arms.

There will come a day—and may it be soon—when those who yet live of the gallant army of young men who since April 6, 1917, have left St. Joseph and this county to offer if need be their lives on the fields of battle, will come marching into this city and most eagerly are they awaited, and most joyfully will they be received.

But there will be many once familiar faces which will not be seen with the ranks of those who will be among those returning—for they will never come back. They have made the supreme sacrifice and their names alone are left with which to hallow their deeds and bring ever present memories to those who loved and cherished them. Some of their remains lie under the sod in foreign countries—and others at camp burial grounds in their own beloved United States, but no matter where they found their last resting place, the people of this again consecrated country will always keep them in loving remembrance.

In the current issue of Wednesday the News-Press of this city prints a roster of these brave boys, which it has carefully compiled and which it was first to give to the public after hostilities were suspended. This roster is of wide spreading importance and will be preserved by many as a reference for years to come. In the first list of thirty-eight names, are those who died at the front. In the second list beginning with the name of Seaman James W. Young occur the names of those who died in hospital or in camp in this country. Seaman Young it will be remembered was the first boy from this county to die in his country's service. The lists follow:

Capt. Donald Duncan, June 6, 1918, member of the marine corps, son of Capt. and Mrs. John A. Duncan, 1927 Mossman street.
Private Fred Allen, Rushville, killed.
(Continued on Page 2.)

SETTLED THE STRIKE

The Street Car Management and the Striking Carmen Came to an Understanding.

"There she comes," piped a newsboy at Fifth and Edmund Monday night as a bright light came around the corner at Third and Edmund and headed East. Then everybody on the street looked and a cheer went up—it was the first car starting on its run after a tie-up of the street car system by a strike of five days—and miserable ones at that—by the operation forces of the system.

Since that time operation has been continuous and the immense crowds which came down town next day to investigate Dollar Day bargains, and the general public has been handled with the usual safe and expeditious manner which is characteristic of the company.

The strike was remarkable in one feature, and that was that during the five days tie-up the strikers did no damage and the public took the enforced suspension of traffic good naturedly. The company made no effort to resume service and did not employ strike breakers, as General Manager Van Brunt, although he was justified, does not believe in such procedure, but on the contrary would rather settle differences in a business way with his employees.

The strikers lost one main point of their contention which was to amalgamate the power house employees with the carmen which later would have given them supreme control over many of the industries of the city dependent for light, heat and power, but they gained the unconditional surrender of the submission of the wage question to the war board if they cannot settle it with the street railway management. The points in controversy are all summed up in the following agreement among all interested parties:

"This agreement entered into this 15th day of November, 1918, by and between the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 847, International Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers and Oilers No. 159, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers No. 129, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 495, as pertaining to power station employees.

"The company agrees to recognize each union separately and deal with each through their chosen representatives. "It is understood that any action that the carmen may take in the future will in no way interfere with the operation of the power plant, except with the consent of the organizations having jurisdiction at that place. "It is further agreed that upon the acceptance of this agreement the carmen, trackmen and shop and barn men immediately resume their respective positions and that all power-house employees resume their respective positions as heretofore, at their next reporting time of their respective shifts. "It is further agreed that the contracts between the respective organizations and the company will be taken up in the order named above, and will be completed within ten days; or, if there should be disagreement on the matter of wages, the matter will be referred to the war labor board for decision."

BROUGHT HER HOME

Miss Dora Levy Has Quite An Experience on a Wabash Train.

Miss Dora Levy, daughter of Julius Levy, who conducts a department store at No. 1209 North Third street, was brought back from Moberly Sunday by her brother, Joseph, who received a telephone message from that place Saturday notifying him of his sister's predicament. Of her experience the Moberly Daily Democrat says:

"A young woman, who gave her name as Dora Levy and said her father was the proprietor of a department store in St. Joseph, was taken off No. 4 last night on the complaint of the conductor and taken to the city jail by Officers Frazier and Noel. "The only baggage she carried was a large paper sack which contained some ribbons and other small articles and a white dress which would just about fit a twelve-year-old girl. "She talked volubly and her mind seemed to run on soldiers and the war. She claimed that she worked in Kansas City yesterday and gave what money she made for the United War Work fund. Also she told that there were some soldiers on the train and she was kidding them and tried to put the little dress on one of them. "This, according to her story, peeved the conductor and made him have her taken off here. Because of her varied stories and queer actions the police think she is mentally 'off.' "In an attempt to clear up her identity a message was sent to St. Joseph to see if her people really do live there and on the nature of the reply will depend what disposition will be made of her. She claimed to be going to St. Louis."

William K. Bergman Wounded
When the war was well under way William K. Bergman, then an employee of the postoffice here, enlisted and in June of this year went to France, where he took part in the fighting. He was wounded severely in the last fighting and is now in a hospital in Toul, France. He is a son of Fred Bergman of 1704 Howard street.
Dr. J. F. Owens' truck was stolen Wednesday and recovered Thursday.

WE'LL HAVE TO RAISE BILLIONS IN TAXES

The Close of the War Does Not Mean the Cessation of Paying

Those Who Had Consided Themselves With the Idea That as Soon as the Fighting Part of the War Was Over That There Would be No Further Calls for Money Will Find Themselves Greatly Mistaken When They Face the Many Taxes That Will be Assessed Against Them.

There are many people in St. Joseph and in the territory tributary who have fondly imagined as their dreams the delusion that as soon as the fighting part of the great war was over the soldier boys would come home at once and the big war bills would stop instantly. But it is a delusion—and one from which they surely will receive a rude awakening—for the fact is that the real paying is just getting ready to begin—and in other words will be as soon as the coming congress completes its work and fixes the amounts and the sources from which the money will come—and plenty of it.

And about all that these deluded ones will have in the way of satisfaction is the poor one of knowing that they are not the only ones affected—as each and every one of high and low degree will be given what the physicians call "heroic treatment"—and plenty of that.

Washington dispatches—which are authentic—state that government financial needs for many years are almost certain to run about 4 billion dollars annually, treasury experts estimate, and most of this money will be raised by taxation. Consequently, students of government finances believe the taxes imposed last year and paid in June probably will not be lightened materially by the advent of peace.

Secretary McAdoo on Tuesday warned that taxes necessarily would be high for many years to pay off war debts, and that additional government loans would be required. He did not attempt to forecast how big the volume of taxes would be.

Ordinary Expenses Higher.

Roughly, treasury officials and con-

(Continued from Page 1.)

ALEXANDER WON EASILY

Had No Trouble in Keeping Off the Frost in His Congressional Vineyard.

Hon. Joshua W. Alexander of the Third congressional district had no trouble at all in keeping the frost off the vines in his district for he was elected by a majority far exceeding that of Folk, the only two national officers on the ticket. The vote of the district of Alexander and Folk was as follows:

Caldwell County—Folk, 410; Alexander, 1,175; Spencer (Rep.), 1,736; Alexander (Dem.), 1,192; Frost (Rep.), 1,721.
Clay County—Folk, 2,418; Spencer, 708; Alexander, 2,472; Frost, 641.
Clinton County—Folk, 1,541; Spencer, 1,214; Alexander, 1,322; Frost, 1,214.
Davies County—Folk, 1,925; Spencer, 2,673; Alexander, 1,919; Frost, 2,673.
DeKalb County—Folk, 1,316; Spencer, 1,446; Alexander, 1,835; Frost, 1,448.
Gentry County—Folk, 1,734; Spencer, 1,666; Alexander, 1,767; Frost, 1,613.
Harrison County—Folk, 1,522; Spencer, 2,226; Alexander, 1,585; Frost, 1,273.
Mercer County—Folk, 591; Spencer, 1,282; Alexander, 498; Frost, 1,284.
Ray County—Folk, 2,191; Spencer, 1,221; Alexander, 2,558; Frost, 1,186.
Worth County—Folk, 883; Spencer, 1,48; Alexander, 886; Frost, 755.
Totals—Folk, 15,322; Spencer, 14,210; Alexander, 15,919; Frost, 14,111. Total vote for Senator, 29,632; majority for Folk, 1,912. Total vote for congressman, 28,921; majority for Alexander, 1,729.

Which but further emphasizes the fact that when the people of a district have a good man in congress they should keep him there—as the old reliable Third does, even if it has a tube of political malcontents within its gates.

FOR THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF IT

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TIME EXTENDED

In Which People May Mail Christmas Packages to the Boys Over There.

What will prove good news to the relatives of soldiers in France who have not as yet been able to send their boys a Christmas present is the following order from the Red Cross, which extends the time for mailing. It says:

"The date for forwarding Christmas packages overseas has been extended to November 26. The war department has authorized a sufficient additional supply of Christmas labels, exactly similar to those being received from abroad, to be furnished by all chapters in this state, to individuals who have not received the label from overseas or have lost or destroyed it.

"Applicants for such labels will sign a printed form to the effect that they are the nearest living relative in the United States of the proposed recipient, and that such a label has not been received from abroad, and that in event that such a label is received, it will not be used, and that to the best of their knowledge and belief, only one parcel will be sent the proposed recipient."

HOT TIMES AT THE SESSION.

When the St. Joseph legislators go to Jefferson City in January to begin the long or "revising" session they will find themselves in hot water from the first. They will not only have the laws to revise, but they will find themselves confronted with home rule for this city, the abolition of commissions, the suffrage question and last but not least the prohibition question, and plenty of other subjects for trouble.